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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1234

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NATIONAL

NEW DETAILS ON ROGINSKIY CASE

Leningrad VECHEIRNIY LENINGRAD in Russian 12 Feb 82 p 2

[Article by P. Grigor'yev: "How Canards Are Born or the Story of a 'Gifted Researcher,' 'Well-Known Writer' and So Forth"]

[Text] There is probably no Leningrader who is not proud of his "Public"--the State Public Library imeni M. Ye. Saltykov-Shchedrin. We enter this temple of wisdom and unique, priceless repository of world literature with quivering emotions.

Books, books.... Any, even the slightest, encroachment on them--our common national property--would seem implausible and blasphemous. But families have their freaks, as they say....

According to L.A. Shilov, director of the Public Library, the theft of books of the greatest value has been on the rise recently, unfortunately. Many people remember, of course, when a certain V.A. Aslanov, in conspiracy with a group of persons, illegally removed from the library collection about 900 books worth more than R14,000. Thanks to the timely actions of the militia, the bulk of these books was confiscated and returned to the library depositories. Aslanov was deservedly punished. And now another recent example. A.I. Parakhin, an engineer at the "Krasnogvardeyets" Association, had ruined 39 issues of a magazine obtained by overseas subscription for foreign currency. Parakhin explained his criminal acts--he cut color photographs of cars out of the magazine--by his desire to assemble a photograph album of all makes of cars. The "collector" had to pay the library a sizable fine. S.N. Merkulov and M.B. Nurtazina were also detained attempting to remove books from the reading rooms. They lost their readers' rights.

Leonid Aleksandrovich spoke bitterly about this. But his face assumed an expression of disgust when the talk came around to A.B. Roginskiy.

The story began long ago, and even today it is impossible to calculate the extent of the damage done to our society by this 35-year old of no fixed occupation.

Roginskiy would call at the "Public" frequently; he did not stand out in any way among the other readers. But this was only how it appeared. And then....

A foreigner had "rid himself" of a dangerous load during a customs inspection at the border and left a book entitled "Pamyat'" [Remembrance] beneath the hall bench. Having established that the book was a collection of articles published in 1978 by the American Chronicle Press, the border guards sent it for evaluation to the Public Library. The workers of the Manuscripts and Rare Books Department discovered that the collection contained material from the department's collection. How could it have reached a U.S. publisher? They ascertained to whom this material had been issued. It proved to be Roginskiy....

His "activity" became a subject of investigation by the prosecutor's office's investigating authorities. It was established that he, a graduate of Tartu University's History-Philology Faculty, had been engaged in teaching from 1970 through 1977 and had taught at Leningrad correspondence and night schools and subsequently, up to June 1981, was the secretary of Ya. S. Lur'ye, research fellow of the USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of Russian Literature (the Pushkin Center). All very decent, seemingly. But highly "piquant" features also turned up in Roginskiy's biography. For example, he was officially cautioned in 1977 for the systematic storage at his apartment of literature of anti-Soviet content and for disseminating it. Two years later he was brought to court and barred from teaching for actions incompatible with the high title of teacher (article 254, paragraph 3 of the RSFSR Code of Labor Laws). But, as can be seen, he did not draw the conclusions from this.

The investigation naturally could not have failed to have been interested in a further very significant question: how had Roginskiy gained access to unique archive material? Circumstances quite out of a detective story were revealed here. The very first written request from Saratov State University to the USSR Geographical Society Archives for Roginskiy to be admitted for work with manuscripts examined by specialists proved to be a forgery. Considering that this fact came under article 196 of the RSFSR Criminal Code, the prosecutor's office of Leningrad's Oktyabr'skiy Rayon instituted criminal proceedings in July 1981. As it turned out, the sphere of Roginskiy's "research" activity was quite extensive. Let us read the criminal information: "...In the period 1971 through 1978 A.B. Roginskiy visited the archives of the cities of Leningrad and Moscow, where he familiarized himself with manuscript material for the purpose of its publication in Soviet and foreign publications. In order to gain access to the archive material, he used knowingly counterfeit documents, a considerable proportion of which he had forged himself. Thus on 30 December 1971 Roginskiy submitted to the Central State Archives of the October Revolution and the highest organs of state power and organs of state control of the USSR a knowingly counterfeit document--an application on a form of the Saratov State University.

"On 4 March 1974 on a form of the NEVA editorial staff Roginskiy wrote out an application for admission to the State Historical Archives and forged the signature of S.A. Lur'ye, a worker of the editorial staff. The counterfeit document was submitted to the archives on 26 March 1974...."

And so on and so forth. Altogether, according to the investigation data, Roginskiy, who presented himself as a contestant of Saratov University, submitted to the archives 17 counterfeit memoranda from institutes and the NEVA journal editorial staff.

The words "counterfeit," "forged signatures" and "criminal offense"--attributive terminology of a serious violation of the law--were heard most often in the information presented to the court. In December 1981 the court gave the criminal his just desserts--Roginskiy was sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment.

It would be fitting here to ask: how did the swindler manage to obtain the forms of the establishments and have a thorough knowledge of and so skillfully forge officials' signatures? After all, this is difficult without someone's assistance. This question was raised in the courtroom also. But no answer was obtained. More, the above-mentioned S.A. Lur'ye, who was a close acquaintance of Roginskiy, could not "recall" whether or not he had given him forms of the NEVA journal and whether he himself had signed them or not. He did not want to let his friend down. Recourse had to be had to expert testimony.... Contrary to the truth, a certain V.V. Pugachev, an employee of Saratov University, attempted to prove that Roginskiy was a graduate student of this VUZ....

But everything was perfectly clear: a person had committed a crime and was punished for it. Alas, this fact was perceived differently by "ideologists" from the emigre rabble, who earn their bread by serving their Western masters. How could they let slip such a "titbit"! How could the West not make Roginskiy, an inveterate swindler, "a fighter for human rights in the USSR (do not laugh!)", a "scholar with a world name" and a "Russian historian of world renown"!

The emigre ragsheets joined in the lamentation for the new "victim". They speak out "emphatically" in defense of Arseniy Roginskiy, "demand, appeal, bay.... It is claimed, contrary to the facts, that he is the "author of a multitude of scientific articles" (true, there is continual confusion as to how many--sometimes 10, sometimes 15 and sometimes more than 20 even). They rely particularly on the following inveterate lie: the purpose of Roginskiy's persecution was an endeavor to prevent his research activity. "He was not given an opportunity in the USSR to study as a graduate student." The gentlemen do not give a damn, to put it mildly, about the fact that Roginskiy never even attempted to register for a single course of graduate study.

The dependable lackey of the special services, Radio Liberty, is also zealously active. It gives the microphone to such renegades as V. Maksimov, who publishes an anti-Soviet magazine on Springer money, and S. Dedyulin, who works in the emigre press, a friend of Roginskiy's back in Leningrad days, who left the USSR by way of the emigration channel for Israel and who is now part of the chorus of provocation. Calling on the public of the West to take part in the campaign in "defense" of Roginskiy, they all ascribe to him the titles of "scholar-linguist," "well-known writer" and "literary historian". This "well-known writer" is somehow unknown to the Soviet reader!

All have been outdone, of course, by VOA, which is maintained by the CIA. It calls Roginskiy "one of the most gifted researchers of the Decembrist movement in the USSR." No more, no less!

Speculators from certain quite respectable Western publications are also attempting to elevate themselves on this wave, which is absolutely steeped in lies. For example, the newspaper LE MONDE claims that "Roginskiy sought

permission to emigrate, but was refused." When? How? But about this--not a word. Quite, since this was not the case! And one outwardly respectable journal went as far as to say that in 1976 Roginskiy had been placed in a lunatic asylum. Even Roginskiy, however much he might have liked to have such a "winning" fact in his biography, could surely not have hit on this!

The story of A.B. Roginskiy is a typical example of how ideological provocations are born and anti-Soviet canards are fabricated in the West.

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CSO: 1800/358

NATIONAL

OBKOM SECRETARY ON HANDLING LETTERS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Mar 82 p 2

[Article by V. Nikulin, first secretary of the Kalmytskiy Obkom: "Addressed to the Committee"]

[Excerpt] What characterizes the obkom's mail? It touches on all aspects of sociopolitical life and economic and cultural building. More than 1,000 letters are received annually. In addition, 500-600 verbal petitions are registered. Their subject matter varies. There are difficult problems. Housing, for example. Many houses are being built in Kalmykia. But people's requirements are growing also. For this reason questions connected with the affairs of the construction collectives are frequently on the agenda of obkom bureau sessions. Violations of housing legislation are encountered. The guilty parties receive their just desserts in such instances.

Letters which criticize individual leaders and their unwarranted decisions and actions are checked particularly closely. Each such warning signal is thoroughly investigated. The consequences vary. Leaders who have not justified the trust placed in them have to be dismissed. This was the case with A. Lazarev, director of Sarpinskiy Rayon's "Arshan'-Zel'menskiy" Sovkhoz. Letters to the obkom noted that he was unenterprising. Replacing the director made it possible to rectify the situation on the farm.

We analyze the work with letters locally. Recently, for example, the obkom secretariat received a report from I. Drozdov, secretary of the Yustinskiy Raykom, on this issue. Why had such a need arisen? There had been an increase in warning signals about the fact that people's opinion was sometimes being ignored here. There were many flaws in the work of the municipal and consumer service enterprises and cultural establishments, and measures to improve matters were not being adopted. The leaders of a number of organizations did not have reception days, and it is difficult to get to see them. The raykom's attention was brought to the impermissibility of such a situation, and a fundamental reorganization of work was demanded.

It is gratifying that many letters raise problems of great importance and broad significance. The author displays a personal interest in the common cause and as a citizen has a right to expect that he will receive unreserved support. We comment extensively on interesting letters on political briefing days, which are practiced constantly in the oblast party organization.

In a word, it is important to know how to work with letters. And he who is thoughtful, patient and consistent is successful here. A simple truth, seemingly. But not one that is assimilated by all, unfortunately. Haste in judging the nature of verbal and written petitions was displayed, for example, by workers of the Kaspiyskiy Raykom, including First Secretary N. Reznikov. Whatever the warning signal, for them it was a "trifle" and "bagatelle". It is clear that such an attitude toward matters testifies to a superficial approach to assigned work. N. Reznikov had to be corrected in the obkom. Both he and the raykom machinery are improving their work style.

And what if a committee receives a minimal number of letters? Is this good or bad? Some people have been inclined to believe that this testifies to a happy situation. I do not believe that this is entirely so.

Incidentally, I should also mention the fact that there are letter writers who slander behind people's backs for selfish purposes. B. Boval'dinov, for example, engaged in this for many years here. He was once an employee of the Kalmytskiy Scientific Research Institute of Stock Breeding for Meat and later transferred to a job in the autonomous republic's Ministry of Agriculture. And everywhere he hatched petty intrigues and considered himself unappreciated and passed over for promotion. He therefore began to discredit those who were performing their duties impeccably, sending disparaging "warnings," unsigned, of course, to various addresses.

In order to catch the slanderer out the aggrieved parties--and there were many of them--had to appeal to the RSFSR Prosecutor's Office. He was summoned to the people's court and received what was coming to him.

But this case was, nonetheless, exceptional. More often than not the malfeasance of the writers of the letters, which, following a check, are transferred to the archives as unreliable, remains unpunished. This is wrong, I believe.

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CSO: 1800/363

NATIONAL

BRIEFS

CULTURAL MONUMENTS CONGRESS--The Council of Ministers of the RSFSR has accepted the proposal of the All-Russian Society for the Preservation of Historical and Cultural Monuments on the holding of a regular Fourth Congress of the All-Russian Society for the Preservation of Historical and Cultural Monuments in June 1982 in Novgorod. [Text] [Unattributed Report: "Congress Will Take Place in Novgorod"] [Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Feb 82 p 1]

CSO: 1800/997

REGIONAL

KUNAYEV ON LABOR, LITERATURE

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 24 Feb 82 p 2

[Interview with D. A. Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU CC, first secretary of the CP of Kazakhstan CC, by correspondent Aleksandr Samoylenko: "The Traveler Masters the Road..."; date and place not specified; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface/

[Text] /"The party's course of intensifying social production, taking all measures to increase its effectiveness, requires a high degree of organization, a business-like quality, and discipline, as well as a precise and well-ordered functioning of the administrative system, and the development of creative initiative among the masses."

[From the CPSU CC decree entitled "On the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics"] /

[Question] /Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich, for our republic the present, 11th Five-Year Plan is characterized by new, high levels in the national economic plans. A significant growth is planned for the indicators, and we know that there is an entirely genuine basis for this. It was not by accident that at the 26th Party Congress Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev stated that Kazakhstan is experiencing a period of a genuine flowering in its economy and culture.

In preparing for this interview with you, I once again attentively reviewed the statistical materials of the last 20 years. I was also shown a considerable amount of interesting data in the sections of the CC of the republic's Communist Party. I remember what things were like 20 years ago, and I have seen how, literally before my eyes, the appearance of my native land has altered so strikingly. A distinctly dynamic progress may be traced in the accelerated, outstripping development of many sectors of Kazakhstan's national economy.

Of course, one could evaluate the results which have been achieved with more restraint, but in this given instance, you will agree, it is not just a matter of emotions./

[Answer] It is not, of course, just a matter of emotions but, if I may say so, it is a matter of itself, or, more precisely, a question of many matters, of which a wide-scale panorama has taken shape of accomplishments in all fields of life--without exception. Indeed, has so much time passed since work was begun on Ekibastuz and the Yermakovskaya GRES, Kazakhstanskaya Magnitka and Central Kazakhstan's "route of life"--the unique Irtysh--Karaganda Canal? And here now everything about which we have spoken in the future tense, thanks to the working people, has become a reality which possesses such an attractive force that it must be remarked upon not only by our genuine friends but also by our most persistent opponents abroad. Together with the entire great Land of the Soviets, Kazakhstan has risen to such a height which, it seemed, not even the boldest imagination could have predicted. The republic's present-day appearance is the most convincing illustration of the rate of progress in our Soviet life. Now, when we are observing the 60th Anniversary of the formation of the USSR and the 250th Anniversary of the voluntary annexation of Kazakhstan by Russia, the socialist reality affirms the justification of Lenin's words to the effect that socialism "creates new and higher forms of human communal living, when the legitimate needs and progressive aspirations of the laboring masses of /every/ nationality will, for the first time, be satisfied within an international unity...." As was particularly emphasized in the decree of the CPSU CC, entitled "On the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,"/"the creation of the USSR was a living incarnation of the ideas of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin and of the Leninist principles of nationality policy."/

You recalled the appraisal which was given to Kazakhstan at the 26th Party Congress. It was also there that the Accountability Report of the CPSU CC stated that during the 10th Five-Year Plan alone in our republic more than 250 modern industrial enterprises, large workshops, and production lines were put into operation, that a large Kazakhstan grain crop has become usual, a crop which, together with the grain harvests of the Russian Federation and the Ukraine, comprises the foundation of the country's stock of foodstuffs.

This appraisal is pleasing to hear, but it also lays an obligation on us. And the people of Kazakhstan have already done a considerable amount to carry out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress; this is testified to by the results of the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan in most sectors of industry, capital construction, transport and communications, agriculture, further increases in the prosperity of working people in urban and rural areas.... Any achievements are not simply statements of good results. As is known, a goal is achieved by hard work. And it is very important to see objectively whether we have attained a goal as it was planned, whether everything was done with sufficient efficiency, with a minimum of losses.

[Question] /Every year brings its own lessons, and still..../

[Answer] And still the foundation, the principal point of departure of our present-day heights, to a great extent, was, of course, the Virgin Lands epic. And even prior to it Kazakhstan contributed a significant amount to the Motherland. Recall the first few five-year plans, recall the harsh wartime years, when the republic, at the party's will, affirmed in a most convincing manner its role as a mighty arsenal for the front, and recall the post-war years, when

this republic aided the country in all manner of ways. But the Virgin Lands epic, which was conducted within an unprecedentedly brief time period under the direct leadership of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, contained the beginning of our new maturation, the sources of everything in which our republic is now rich.

Just take, for example, this past harvest time's feverish work in the Virgin Lands. Unprecedented difficulties were experienced by Kazakhstan's grain growers. After an extremely promising Spring an unusual drought ensued. But the people were still able to harvest the crop, and the Motherland obtained a large grain yield from the Virgin Lands. Of course, to do this also takes experience, the Virgin Lands system of agriculture, as well as heavy-duty equipment and precise organization. All this is so, but the foundation of these results is a distinctly evident feeling of responsibility to the country as a whole.

Yes, grain has always been a criterion of social values. It is our principal concern. And it is precisely with regard to grain that people's best thoughts and qualities make their appearance, along with their creative potentials and aspirations.

The chronicle of the multi-year Virgin Lands epic comprises not only the heroism of a large grain harvest--that of yesteryear and now. It is also the creation of a high-capacity industry, a precipitously developing science and culture. It is the working class in the rural areas. It is also a type, new in principle, of a zealous master of the land, and the monolithic, international community of representatives of the country's more than 100 nationalities and ethnic groups.

We are fully justified in being proud of the fact that today Soviet Kazakhstan is renowned for the bounty of its upturned Virgin Lands, its mighty industry, the treasures of its inner depths, and the talents of its people. But the most important treasure and richness of the Kazakh people is its indissoluble brotherhood with all the peoples of our large and integrated Motherland--the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Now our indissoluble friendship, nurtured by the Leninist nationality policy, is rising like a mighty, miracle-working tree whose firm roots are the unforgettable events of the past and whose wonderful fruits are the remarkable accomplishments of the present.

The lessons of the Virgin Lands have become a school of courage, brotherhood, labor, and international education, as well as social optimism. Everything planned was accomplished thanks to the efforts of all the peoples of the USSR and primarily thanks to the great Russian people. We remember and value this always.

The very names of the Virgin Land sovkhozes and settlements--Moskovskiy, Leningradskiy, Baumanskiy, Kiyevskiy, Dnepropetrovskiy, Minskiy, Ivanovskiy, Kuraskiy, Odesskiy--resound as symbols of friendship among the peoples, while the present-day reality of the Kazakhstan Virgin Lands, imbued with present meaning and true beauty, convincingly affirms the undoubted advantages of our Soviet way of life and the correctness of the CPSU's Leninist nationality policy.

When one turns to Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's wise book, entitled "Virgin Land," each time one feels with renewed force the scope of the following remarkable words:

"The Virgin Lands gave a powerful impetus to the development of Kazakhstan's productive forces, the growth of its economy, science, and culture. Very large industrial complexes began to appear, and 90 new cities sprang up, including the following, which have become well known throughout the country: Rudnyy, Ekibastuz, Yermak, Kentau, Arkalyk, Shevchenko. The republic extracts and produces coal and petroleum, cast iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, mineral fertilizers, the latest machine-tools, machinery, and tractors. And nobody is surprised any longer that in once-backward Kazakhstan a fast-neutron reactor has been put into operation."

This is what the Virgin Lands has given us. And its chief capital, its genuinely golden reserve consists of people--with a well-developed feeling of duty, a responsibility for the task entrusted to them, for the destiny of the state.

[Question/ /In speaking about the characteristics of the type of personality which has been shaped by the Virgin Lands school you evidently not by chance have particularly singled out such a quality as responsibility..../

[Answer/ Of course. Responsibility for one's own work, for the destiny of the state--this is what every Communist, every working person must consider to be the main thing within the complex of those world-view qualities which shape the progressive, pioneer-type of thinking so necessary today. And this is not just a speculative conclusion. This conclusion has been determined by all my life's experience, by many years of practice in party work.

Indeed, how could we have attained the present-day levels, if our people, together with their occupational competence, had not also possessed the courage of responsibility? Moreover, it is a matter of responsibility from top to bottom, all-encompassing in its social nature. I have become convinced of the following: not even the most ideal material provisions, nor the highest occupational and technical training will ensure labor success fully--without the active participation of persons who are determined and capable of functioning creatively.

There has been a manifold growth in a person's civic responsibility under present-day conditions. Look at the materials of the 26th Congress, the Plenums of the CPSU CC, and the 15th Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan. Whether it is a matter of improving party work, perfecting the administration of the economy, re-structuring certain sections of ideological activity, strengthening the atheist education of working people, firming up the patronage ties between the creative unions and production groups, or natural and environmental protection, we constantly note the role of personal responsibility. What does this mean in practice?

This means, as was emphasized particularly at the 26th Party Congress, that we must organically combine performance and discipline with bold initiative and a sense of enterprise, practical and business-like qualities with strivings toward large goals, a critical attitude toward shortcomings with an unshakable confidence in the historical advantages of the path which we have chosen. We strive toward such a style of work, and it is precisely such a style which has a responsible attitude.

[Question] /As the poet calls upon us: "Be zealous in the task which you have chosen...."/

[Answer] This is a fine call, when the task is genuine, provided with a valuable initiative, and not separated from life. By the way, one can also be zealous in an old-fashioned way, but whether such zeal is always useful--that is the question. How much we suffer due to the fault of sluggish people who do not have a sharpened feeling for what is new and who do not bother with social responsibility! And it is not at all by chance that the party and Leonid Il'-ich Brezhnev personally are constantly drawing our attention to the following: the cause of many shortcomings and unsolved problems consists in the fact that the force of inertia and habit have not been fully overcome, factors which were formed during the period when the foreground was occupied not so much by the qualitative as by the quantitative aspect of the matter at hand.

[Question] /Party decisions have also noted on more than one occasion that the style of economic activity and economic thought, the methods of planning, and the system of administration should be re-structured more energetically..../

[Answer] Not only more energetically but also with more groundwork, taking into consideration everything valuable which has been accumulated by practice and by the requirements of the foreseeable future.

In speaking about our achievements, about the fact that they have become possible thanks to the widespread manifestation of the best moral and political qualities of the working people, I am far from thinking that everything is ideal here in our republic, or that we have achieved everything which we wanted. Yes, we do have things to be proud of. But a responsible attitude toward the matter at hand, I repeat, is also expressed in the fact that, while giving our achievements their due, we must, with all clarity, see and resolve the existing problems, with Leninist implacability struggle against everything alien and imposed which hinders the creation of the new world.

The principal master in our republic was, is, and will be the working person. To him belongs everything in which /we/ are rich and powerful. But at times we forget about the high responsibility of the very position to which he has been allotted. For, of course, to be a master means, in the first place, to hold responsibility, to share in duties, and not just to complain to someone about a lack of order or this or that difficulty.

Nothing harms a cause like a striving to consider oneself a little person, a "cog," and to shift responsibility off on someone else. It has become a common practice to place responsibility onto the party secretary, the soviet, trade-union, or Komsomol worker, or the minister or director. But do we often hold a specialist responsible for poor plant or agricultural production? Moral and political qualities essentially depend upon such important circumstances as style of work, as well as the degree of responsibility shouldered by an employee for his own work.

[Question] /In connection with this, one recalls the situation at the Aktyubinsk Chemical Plant, about which you spoke at one of the Plenums of the CP of

Kazakhstan CC. Did not the director's style of work there become the cause of many problems?/

[Answer/ On the outside, perhaps, everything looks precisely that way: a new director arrives at the plant, and after a certain length of time the enterprise, instead of moving forward, loses its position. But this is only the external viewpoint. To see only this means not to understand the situation in all its depth. In any case, one cannot agree that the breakdown in which the plant found itself for a certain period could be explained by the poor work merely of one director.

In analyzing this situation, we came to the following conclusion: not only the director but also many other comrades did not find within themselves the courage to see and evaluate in a party way their own measure of blame and responsibility. For some reason the director alone was blamed for all the errors, as well as those who had appointed him director.

[Question/ /Indeed, when I flew into Aktyubinsk in order to study this situation in greater detail, practically all the responsible employees involved in it merely complained about the director, considering that he had not justified their trust and hopes..../

[Answer/ I do not understand what hopes they could have been talking about if there was a deliberately un-thought-out attitude toward the candidacy of the director?! Certain of our responsible comrades for some reason consider their own opinion to be some kind of truth not subject to error, supposing that it is their business to appoint and dismiss, to praise and punish. No, to be a director means to bear responsibility for everything: for both the good and the bad....

Of course, miscalculations in life are not ruled out. But how important it is to correctly understand the causes of this or that failure, to estimate one's own measure of blame, and, consequently, the responsibility for what has happened! The danger of the situation about which we are talking lies first off in the lack of the necessary self-criticism. But the trouble goes further than this. It is thought that the workers' group, its party, trade-union, and Komsomol organizations, along with the deputies groups and people's control, had every possibility to influence the events which were transpiring and to correct everything in time without waiting for the intervention of the higher authorities. In the given case, however, they showed an overwhelming indifference and an inexplicable calm, whereas the enterprise lost the positions which it had gained. I am sure that what happened at the chemical plant will help not only the Aktyubinsk workers to draw the correct conclusions.

In naming the workers' group as the principal master of the situation, it is impossible to relieve it of responsibility for the lot of the task at hand.

Nevertheless, nobody relieves from responsibility the director either for the state of affairs in the section which has been entrusted to him. It is impossible to decrease the role and authority of the director in any labor group, creative organization, or scientific institution. And we try, when necessary,

to help them, or, in some cases, to hold them strictly accountable.

Thus, in Karagandinskaya Oblast not everything has gone well in the recruitment of management personnel. At a session of the CP of Kazakhstan CC Bureau a serious discussion took place concerning the facts of the uncritical approach to the appraisal of their business, political, and moral qualities. Let's say that an immature person, lacking in experience in organizational and political-educational work, was appointed as chief of one of the rayon associations of Sel'khoztekhnika. It is not surprising that he entered upon the path of a crude manner of administration. Within two years more than half of the association's personnel had been replaced. And it was only after a group complaint that the party raykom took appropriate measures.

It is perfectly obvious that such directors inflict great moral damage on the cause. But are we right to limit ourselves merely to a statement of the facts? No, we should always give them our most principled appraisal. Successful work depends on a responsible attitude toward it on the part of every participant in it, and I emphasize that it would be naive to suppose that the poor work of one person could fail to be reflected in the total results or that collective responsibility could spare someone from individual responsibility. Every Communist must be implacable toward any manifestations of social parasitism, toward the desire to correct matters by means of other persons.

[Question] /But, you know, in real life it is not always easy to reveal those moral and political qualities about which we have been speaking..../

[Answer] Agreed. However, regrets on that score, in my opinion, are inappropriate. The vital assertion of genuinely progressive civic qualities has always taken place and will take place in a sharp clash with the psychology of yesterday, with the living vestiges of the past, with neo-philistinism and time-serving in all its varieties. Such is the utterly unchangeable dialectic of the struggle between the new and the old, between the more improved and the outmoded and obsolescent.

[Question] /And, nevertheless, many situations are created in life which are difficult to explain. For example, the following.... In one of my own trips to the Virgin Lands in an interview with progressive combine-operators I was suprised to find out that Rostsel'mash had delivered to them new combines with many plant defects. But I was doubly astounded by the fact that the machines delivered to the Virgin Land workers had supposedly been inspected!//

[Answer] Unfortunately, the situation about which we are speaking is not unique. Our Virgin Land workers frequently make justified claims not only against combine-builders. And here again we have an acute and fully blown example of that same problem of responsibility. Everyone who personally takes part in the creation of any machine or mechanism must answer for the quality of his own work to his own conscience, to our morality, and, finally, to the law; they are called upon to assist and intensify the labor process, to fill it with the joy of creation.

We have all the possibilities such that everywhere the struggle for the honor of the production trademark, for the work quality, should become everyone's top-priority requirement. This pertains to all spheres of industry, capital construction, agriculture, and here to the infantile attitude toward one's own duties on the spot.

Is it possible to "adorn" the activities of the economic managers, planners, and creators of a situation similar to that which took shape on the Sovkhoz imeni Kirov in Tselinogradskaya Oblast? A livestock-breeding complex was built here which cost the farm three million rubles. Half a million was allocated for the purification structures. And here at the height of construction the Tselingiprosel'khoz Institute designers informed the sovkhos that the builders were trying in vain, the structures would not operate, and everything had to be re-done. One cannot call this a state type of approach to the task at hand!

[Question] /By the way, one more important problem. This is not the first year in which specialists, the press, and television have spoken about the need to put in order the production of a complex of wide-scale, anti-erosion implements, for which our rural areas have a very acute need. Within the context of our interview could you tell us how this problem is being solved?/

[Answer] Actually, a conversation about the need for regular production of a complex of wide-scale, anti-erosion implements for agriculture, and primarily for that of the Virgin Lands, has been going on for a long time. In areas where there is suitable such equipment agricultural operations are being conducted with high efficiency and with a minimum of losses in time and production.

All the specialists responsible for solving this problem, as well as directors of institutes, enterprises, and sectors, seem to understand its importance, and at various conferences they complain about the lack of this equipment; they call for it to be put into mass production as soon as possible. To this very day, however, this matter has remained on hold, although it requires neither large financial means nor organizational-technical efforts. There are even the necessary production capacities--Tselinograd has an association under Union administration for producing anti-erosion equipment; it is under the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building. There is an obvious under-estimation here, a sluggish attitude toward very responsible action for the national economy.

And what is remarkable, moreover, is not so much the rare situation which has taken shape: everybody understands everything, the conditions for solving the problem do exist, but the problem remains. But, you know, it is not for nothing that we have the following saying: "The traveler masters the road...."! Here it would be appropriate to recall how sharply Vladimir Il'ich Lenin criticized those who "...give out the most splendid advice and guiding directions but prove to be ridiculous, /inept/, shamefully "clumsy," incapable of implementing this advice and directions, of promulgating /practical controls/in order to turn words into deeds."

[Question/ /Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich, I am turning over in my memory the facts and examples from life about which you are speaking now and which you mention in your recent books entitled "Soviet Kazakhstan" and "The CPSU's Leninist Nationality Policy in Action," and I am thinking that, you know, this is very rich material not only for a party worker but also for a worker in the field of literature..../

[Answer/ You are probably right, for behind every fact of life there are quite a few moral aspects, human destinies, psychological conflicts, alarms and disturbances, defeats and victories. Socio-psychological slices of such phenomena, along with the dynamics and dialectic of their development, constitute an inexhaustible source for our literature, whose role in the communistic education it is difficult to over-estimate. I do not intend to categorically judge about the successes or shortcomings in the literary sphere, but I will say that I personally like best those works where the main place is occupied by urgent problems, those feelings and deeds by which our contemporary lives, the person of labor and intensive thought, intellectually rich, a fully entitled heir to the revolutionary past of the Soviet people, a convinced defender and one who carries on the great cause of Lenin, responsible for everything which takes place in our complex world. In the contemporary literature of Kazakhstan--Kazakh, Russian, Uyghur, Korean, and German--there are more and more such works, and this gives cause for hope.

We are also placing quite a few hopes on further activating the socially creative work of our literary people, the leaders of the theater and the cinema, artists, and architects to take all measures to consolidate the alliance between labor and art.

Recently at one of the sessions of the CP of Kazakhstan CC Bureau we examined the question of the repertory policy of the republic's legitimate theaters. Every year they stage more than 10,000 performances, which are seen by more than four million spectators. As you can see, the audience is representative. We have quite a few fine productions. They have earned praise far beyond the borders of our republic. Nevertheless, what kind of ideological message can be carried, for example, by such shows as "An Amoral Story," "My Mother-in-Law," and "Bridegroom by Advertisement"...? The important thing here is not, of course, in the titles themselves but rather in the low quality of the contents of these and many other plays, in weak producing and directing, in chasing after "picturesque writing," aimed at a somewhat low level of taste, and in the passivity of theatrical criticism. It happens that even acknowledged works en route to being staged become stereotyped, doleful, and at times simply pot-boiling. One cannot speak about creative joys and successes in such cases.

[Question/ /And so, would it be correct to speak again and again about a responsible understanding of the importance of the problems confronting the playwrights and the theater, about a very exacting attitude toward it? And, evidently, therein must lie the key to solving all urgent problems. Am I right?/

[Answer/ Yes, it is precisely such a view on life, on the economy, on literature and art which can facilitate the successful implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, at which a particular emphasis was placed on

the task of attaining a situation whereby "everything surrounding us bears upon itself the imprint of beauty and of good taste."

We Communists are obliged always to know, in Lunacharskiy's words, "where society is heading, what it is calling upon us to do." And any critical appraisal, a Lenin-like demanding and exacting analysis of shortcomings against the background of undoubted and scarcely automatically multiplying achievements is to be explained by one thing--a striving to eliminate bottlenecks, to greater heights, and to move forward.

The socio-economic, political, and public life of the republic, like that of the entire country, is permeated with vital creative thought. Our potentials are great. And we are confident that there is not nor can there be any problem which we could not handle or which could stop our onrushing movement forward. And this confidence is nourished to a considerable degree by the extremely valuable experience of the last 20 years, experience which is founded on the wise lessons of the ploughed and mastered Virgin Lands; with every passing year the latter increase their strength and disclose new, very rich potentials and reserves.

The Virgin Lands have become an irreplaceable school for us. Its lessons have a beginning, but they are continuing and will continue. That which was created yesterday faithfully serves us today as a reliable support on the pathway to tomorrow. I would like to think that our work, our quests and discoveries will likewise turn out to be good experience for the foreseeable future, for its plans and new real discoveries, for the sake of which people of all generations and occupations are working in such an inspired manner. This organic heritage contains not simply a symbolic meaning but also a guarantee of the solidity of new achievements.

What has been accomplished up to the present time?

If we are talking about the production sphere in particular, then we have made headlong progress in enhancing the industrial and technical potential of each of Kazakhstan's 19 oblasts. Thus, the southern part of the republic, renowned formerly only for having generous amounts of sunshine and fruits, has become one of the major centers of large-scale chemistry, thanks to which Kazakhstan today provides within the All-Union production totals 90 percent of the phosphorus and 80 percent of the mineral fertilizers. In the eastern part of Kazakhstan, in the formerly remote taiga territory, an industrial region has been created which now provides most of the non-ferrous metals produced throughout the entire country. Great force is being gathered by the unique Pavlodar-Ekibastuz territorial-production complex, which has an extremely bright future....

These locations and characteristics in no way exhaust the results of the work which we have accomplished. We have learned a great deal, in the first place, how to work energetically, vocationally, and creatively, that is, with such a degree of civic and party responsibility so as to meet the highest requirements. On the moral and political level this has been our most important gain. And a unique role was undoubtedly played here by the growing self-awareness of the republic's working class.

The style and the social-moral contents of the present-day activities on the part of the republic's party organization and all its units also determine, understandably, the process of the formation of the new person, his active outlook on life, as well as the creation of a healthy moral-psychological climate in the groups. This is why we are striving to study profoundly, to give practical support to workers' initiative and socialist enterprise.

Thus, in the CP of Kazakhstan CC Bureau we have given a thorough analysis and a worthy appraisal of the work by the group and the party organization of the Pavlodarskiy Oil Refinery, where, as likewise is the case at many other enterprises, a comprehensive system of product quality control is being introduced. And if one talks about the quality and labor efficiency of Kazakhstan's entire working class, then it is extremely indicative that in recent times the number of lagging production groups in the republic has been cut in half. This has, undoubtedly, been facilitated by the improvement in organizing socialist competitions, the movement for Communist labor, the support and dissemination of the experience of Leading production workers and innovators, improvement of the economic mechanism, increasing the militancy of workers' meetings and that of the standing production conferences, as well as strengthening the monitoring controls on the observance of the labor laws.

But this does not by any means signify that we have successfully captured all the heights and that we can rest on our laurels. Far from it. There is, as they say, an uncharted realm of wealth with respect to future useful tasks, including further improvement in the forms and methods of ideological work, especially among working youth, students, and pupils, in enhancing the role of the press, radio, and television, in a thorough intensification of check-ups on performance, not allowing a discrepancy between our words, plans, and their practical implementation.

Reality has convinced us of the fact that today in our political-educational work, no matter where it may be conducted--at all levels, beginning with the primary party organizations--we must, proceeding from the spirit of the party's demands and the specific positions adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th CP of Kazakhstan Congress, with equal persistence pose and solve the problems of the quality of personal and group responsibility, of the unity of words and deeds, of the most determined rooting out of dull mediocrity, showing off, jabbering, and vulgar over-simplification.

In accordance with the well-known decree of the CPSU, ideological and political educational work should be militant and aggressive in nature, provide clear and well-argued answers to the questions which arise, boldly propagandize the Soviet way of life and the achievements of a developed socialist society, competently wage an implacable struggle against bourgeois, petit-bourgeois, and Maoist propaganda, as well as against any and every ideological intrigues by our overt and covert adversaries.

We have a considerable amount. And we must know how to handle this in an economical, intelligent, and effective way, with the necessary perspective. In accordance with the demands of life, the party has posed for the society of developed socialism such problems as cannot be solved merely by intensifying our work and thought on current tasks. We Soviet people are responsible for the destiny of our country, for that of the entire socialist community, for

social progress, and a firm, lasting peace on Earth. Our party has been consistently and purposefully working toward this goal, along with its Politburo, headed up by that outstanding political and state leader of our present time, Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

This is a noble and manly duty. It is within the capacities of the Communists and all working people. But every one of us must remember all the time that any obligation also assumes a responsibility. Responsibility is the highest test.

2384

CSO: 1830/269

REGIONAL

AFGHAN DELEGATION IN TURKMENISTAN

Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 26 November 1981 p 3

[Turkmeninform: "Afghan Guests in Turkmenistan"]

[Text] A group of guests from the Afghanistan Democratic Republic touring in the republic continue to familiarize themselves with the work of workers' collectives of party and soviet organs.

They have familiarized themselves with the work of oblast party organizations in Mary and Chardzhou oblasts, the Bayramaly and Chardzhou party raykoms, and the Mary and Chardzhou ispolkoms of peoples' deputies.

The guests have been in the '50th Anniversary of the USSR' GRES and the Central Asian Shipping Administration in Mary, the group of silk enterprises and the wool spinning and weaving factory of Chardzhou. They also went to the 'Ashkhabad' kolkhoz in Mary rayon, the 'Karakum Canal' sovkhoz in Karakum rayon and the '20th Congress of the CPSU' kolkhoz in Chardzhou rayon. They became acquainted with beautiful places in the oblast centers.

The guests coming from the Afghanistan Democratic Republic were received at the TSPS [Turkmen Republic Trade Union Council] and the CC LKSMT [Lenin Communist Youth of Turkmenistan], O. Y. Ishangulyeva, Candidate Member of the TCP CC Buro and TSPS Chairman gave a talk on work conducted to implement the decrees of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 22nd Congress of the Turkmenistan Communist Party. The Afghan guests went to the TSSR Academy of Sciences, the A. M. Gor'kiy Turkmen State University and the main factory of the 'Turkmenkhaly' organization.

The Afghan guests will leave Turkmenistan on 26 November

CSO: 1834/27

REGIONAL

OBKOM SECRETARY ON CRITICISM, OPENNESS AT PARTY MEETINGS

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 Feb 82 p 2

[Interview with B. V. Konoplev, first secretary of Permskiy CPSU Obkom by V. Ogurtsov; passages enclosed in slantline printed in boldface]

[Text] [Question] Boris Vsevolodovich, this is the first time I have had occasion to be present at such a detailed report by the Permskiy CPSU Obkom. I would like to determine why such a mode of conducting the plenum was selected. Usually you have informed the obkom members about the bureau's work very concisely, haven't you?

[Answer] So, perhaps this is bad... I agree that, at the plenums, criticism has more often come from the top down, as it were, and has been conducted quite spiritlessly in the opposite direction. And why, in fact? Or is the obkom apparatus always so infallible?

Yes, the past year's results may, in general, be acknowledged as positive. But there are also considerable grounds for concern. For example, the rates of growth in production volumes have dropped; the mastery of capacities put in operation is lagging. Speaking of agriculture, the old anxieties are being felt.... What is the matter? Have we started to do poorer work? No, the people are the same; the mood is as militant. You return from practically any enterprise in a better mood than you went there. But here the final results force one to reflect. Of course, the objective causes--transport, energy and weather problems--cannot be disregarded, either, but then how can we explain the fact that people and collectives in relatively identical circumstances are achieving different results?

In short, the time has come to take a good look around. And first of all, the obkom bureau decided to evaluate its own work critically and look at its efforts "from a detached view." As you have seen, the plenum actively supported this effort, which, by the way, stems in fact from the very nature of our party, its genuinely democratic character. And the Central Committee is constantly directing our attention to seeing that the elective governing bodies, the party committees and the bureau report on their work systematically, know how to accumulate collective experience and actively support the communists' creative initiative and energy. It's too bad that this is not always done.

We understand what responsibility for conducting party policy locally is incumbent on the obkom. Our sphere of influence extends to all aspects of the oblast's economic, political, social, spiritual life and to the mass worker organizations. How can a real influence on this situation be achieved everywhere in all these fields? That is the question.

[Question] At the plenum many touched to some extent upon the long-term comprehensive special purpose programs relating to acceleration of switching the national economy to the track of intensive development. Concern that as yet they do not always result in the desired progress was also expressed.

[Answer] Nonetheless we have been combining practical implementation of the decrees of the 26th party congress with the implementation of just this type of program. Each of them is of major importance. Let's say that the urgency of mechanizing production can be evaluated by the fact that there are presently more than 200,000 workers engaged in manual labor in industry alone. And at the same time, if we talk about planned work volumes, there is a shortage of 25,000 qualified workers in the oblast. The municipal and rayon party committees, the primary party organizations, and approximately 5,000 economic experts have developed a mechanization program. Manual labor inventories are being taken everywhere; 320,000 work places have been investigated using a common method. Implementation of the contemplated measures will make it possible to /free more than 15,000 workers, mechanize and alleviate the work of 60,000 persons/ and considerably reduce the share of manual labor. I also note that special-purpose programs are already being successfully realized at a number of enterprises.

Agricultural development issues have an important place in the obkom bureau's work. With each year capital investments in this sector are growing, average gross annual production is increasing, and the material and technical base is being strengthened. We have begun to solve social problems better. As a result we have not only succeeded in stopping the drain on, but also in increasing somewhat the number of, rural workers.

And all the same, I cannot say that we have succeeded in achieving the necessary attitude to basic economic issues on the part of all production managers and executives of party organizations. Why? Those who spoke at the plenum probably were correct in explaining this by the imperfection of our style and method of working. And it is no coincidence that the communists have expressed serious concern about the fact that the bureau, secretariat and staff of the party obkom are still often taking it upon themselves to solve many economic and operational problems, replacing the Soviet and economic bodies. What, in fact, don't we deal with! At the same time, our workers sometimes take upon themselves administrative and operational functions which are completely extrinsic for them, naively assuming that only in this manner can success be achieved. Such an approach, even produced by good motives, seriously weakens the party committee's position as an organ of political leadership. Moreover, we minimize the responsibility of the organizations and of those managers whose direct responsibilities we assume, and we ourselves drown in a sea of petty cares and economic commotion.

The significance of this plenum is perhaps primarily that we have taken a detached look at ourselves, as it were. I will illustrate this idea if only with the example of capital construction. Up to now I myself have felt that we are justified in giving so much attention to it. And suddenly I hear another opinion. Isn't the obkom /watching over/ this industry too much? Isn't there a Main Administration for Construction in the Western Urals with a large staff of experts, headed by a member of the obkom bureau, Comrade Lipatov. He should be made primarily responsible. But what happens in fact? The obkom interferes in all routine matters at the construction projects, often examines the pettiest problems and /loses sight of long-range problems;/ it deals poorly with /the strengthening of labor collectives./ By making decisions on many individual problems relating to the central board's competence, the construction division and the secretary of the party obkom Comrade Petrov, who is personally responsible for this area of work, essentially lose, if not the ability, then in any event the moral right, to evaluate the immediate managers' actions. If he himself made the decisions and gave hasty instructions, who then can be made responsible?

It is not hard to cite such examples in other areas of our activity. And it was convincingly demonstrated to us at the plenum that such a practice panders to the passivity of industrial administrators and other executives, develops in them the habit of looking around every once in a while and teaches them to complain about trifles. This is how far things have gone: every year the obkom receives more than 4,000 requests of all kinds for assistance in the investigation of economic conflicts. Just take a look at this telegram, which I just received from the director of the Aleksandrovskiy Machine-Building Plant: "Appeals to Neftesnab [The Main Administration for Transport and Supply of Petroleum and Petroleum Products] are still unanswered. The compressor house is stopped for lack of KS-19 oil. Request you take prompt steps to supply oil. Machine-Building Plant. Pasyukov." As the saying goes, commentary is superfluous. Unquestionably in some situations measures of party influence can and should be applied, but this should not become the rule.

[Question] Both in the report and the discussions, special mention was made of the oblispolkom's work and Party leadership of the soviets.

[Answer] Many critical remarks have indeed been made concerning the oblispolkom: it is slow in solving the oblast's social development problems and is tolerating serious shortcomings in agricultural management. The participants in the plenum proposed to Comrade Malafeyev, the chairman of the oblast council ispolkom and a communist, that he take a more exacting approach to evaluating the work of management and the divisions and of his deputies. It was also correctly emphasized that many of the ispolkom's decisions are prepared carelessly and are not reinforced by organizational work or strict responsibility for their practical implementation. For this reason alone the obkom bureau was recently compelled to examine the issues of the unsatisfactory water supply to the cities of Perm' and Krasnokamsk and operation of the children's homes and boarding schools. It is entirely obvious that they fall completely within the ispolkom's competence. And we were forced to punish Comrades Adaryukov and Bagin, the oblispolkom

vice-chairmen; Comrade Kalinkin, the Permskiy gorispolkom chairman; and Comrade Tikhonovets, the head of the oblast section for popular education, who bear personal responsibility for solving problems in their departments. They handled the local situations poorly and evidently did not make use of all resources to restore order. The participants in the plenum, as you will recall, did not limit themselves to criticism of the soviet organs but also required that the obkom bureau develop an effective, continuously operating system for party control of the work of oblispolkom executives, divisions and administrations.

[Question] Since our talk has turned to control, something must be said concerning such a key problem of party leadership as personnel selection and placement. In particular, doesn't the claim heard at the plenum, that the shortcomings in the economic and social development of the oblast are caused chiefly by mistakes in personnel policy, seem too categorical to you?

[Answer] This is not an easy question to answer. Of course, we always see to it that the most important sectors are headed by politically mature, creative organizers who know their business. There's no escaping the above facts, however. So I completely agree that the analysis of unfinished work with personnel /must begin with the obkom bureau itself and with the secretariat./ We ourselves do not always set the example of a thoughtful approach to determining people's practical qualities and often condone impermissible misbehavior by them. Unfortunately, the comrades are also correct in saying that the bureau lacks trained, effective reserves in many listed positions, and this means that there is no clear-cut system in work with executive personnel, no systematic investigation or testing of them in practical matters.

Recently we had to dismiss a whole series of executives who lost initiative and started to tolerate an irresponsible attitude to the work entrusted to them. It's vexing, but among them there proved to be some high-ranking party workers, let's say, such as Comrades Yakimov and Lozhkov, the first secretaries of Il'inskiy and Bol'shesosnovskiy Raykoms. And it must be said frankly that the obkom secretariat condoned their bad work for too long, although alarm signals had long been received from localities. As a result, up to the present the rayons have been painfully experiencing the consequences of the former executives' "activities", especially in this same work with personnel.

Sometimes, having promoted a worker, we forget to give him help and support in beginning work, when he encounters the first difficulties and test of authority. Then we take an easier path--we replace a failed executive and do not always take this failure as referring to ourselves. The speech of Comrade Saranov, the party committee secretary of Pamyat' Zlygostev Kolkhoz made a good impression on me. The man came to party work and with a fresh eye saw the most acute problem: executives are often left to themselves and select a style of leadership at their own responsibility and risk. We know how this ends. During the 10th Five-Year Plan more than 350 kolkhoz and sovkhoz executives and nearly 4,000 intermediate link leaders were replaced.

Apparently, it is no coincidence that the plenum participants took a very critical approach to the most diverse aspects of the bureau and secretariat's work. For example, many of the bureau's decisions on different issues have provoked unfavorable criticism.

What can be said here? When we take a particular document, it does not seem unwarranted to us; the interests of the affair influence us, as it were. But possibly we are /disregarding our personnel's ability/ for independent solutions and in essence are paralyzing the party committees' initiative. Now I remember decisions which turned out to be ineffective, and I see that they suffered from such a sweeping and declarative nature and consisted of general phrases. Sometimes, too, in striving for greater specificity in economic leadership, we sometimes make a decision which is very reminiscent of management directives. Sometimes the party obkom decision "is put together" as if "for all occasions of life," without taking specific conditions into consideration. And the diffusiveness and vagueness of party documents is sure to result in irresponsibility by executives, reduce the authority of the decisions made. In my opinion this results from the fact that many of our workers basically have learned only how to "reveal" and "expose" shortcomings, which is not difficult. And not everyone thinks about how to eliminate these shortcomings.

[Question] Boris Vsevolodovich, here I should also like to return to the speeches of Hero of Socialist Labor M. N. Nazarov, the first secretary of Chaykovskiy CPSU Gorkom, and People's Artist of the RSFSR I. T. Bobylev, the main director of Permskiy Drama Theatre, about improving and refining the means of influencing contemporary man.

[Answer] It is hard not to agree with them, as with other comrades who have touched on this complex topic. Contemporary man cannot be approached using the patterns of the day before yesterday.

I should also like to direct attention to the following. Unfortunately, one encounters many party workers who, on the whole, know the plan or kolkhoz fairly well as an /economic unit/ and only then /as a collective/ consisting of different people, experts, individual lives and aspirations. And the saddest thing is they themselves never strive for daily and many-sided contact with people. In some places they have managed to dry up and formalize even common political days and meetings of party and economic executives approved by the collectives "without an agenda" to the point that willing participants in them are not easily found. It is not all that simple to irradicate the habit of evaluating life according to certificates.

From my own experience, I know that /nothing is a substitute for being able to look the person you are talking to in the eye/ or for suddenly answering a question that has not been "tidied up," and which arises in direct, confidential contact with people. A serious thought subtly and precisely interpreted in a live interview loses both depth and emotional coloring, even in the most conscientious transmission round the departments.

And I will say frankly that it was somehow uncomfortable to hear reproaches at

the plenum concerning some of our comrades who advocate some "staff" form of work, which allegedly obviates for executives of such rank the necessity of personal contact with communists at enterprises and construction projects, on collective farms and in non-production organizations.

I think that each of us will draw the correct conclusions from the basic talk which took place. I haven't mentioned that everyone has a lesson to learn, because for completely apparent reasons it was impossible to reflect and take into consideration in the decree enacted all remarks made concerning the bureau and secretariat. In the near future, when the proposals heard at the plenum have been studied and generalized, we intend to make serious amendments in the style and method of our work, taking them into account. I also feel that it would be advisable to conduct such plenums in the party gorkoms and raykoms. Only I would very much not want them to lead to discussion of this conversation of ours and the omissions revealed in the activity of the obkom bureau and secretariat. It would be better for each party committee and each party organization to try to take a fearless and self-critical look at the activity of /its own/ authorities. I am sure that this will help us to achieve better and more successful solutions of the goals set by the 26th CPSU Congress.

9380

CSO: 1800/315

REGIONAL

TWELFTH KAZAKH TRADE UNION CONGRESS OPENS

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Feb 82 p 1

[Article: "The 12th Congress of Kazakh Trade Union"]

[Text] The 12th Kazakh Trade Union Congress opened on 18 February in Alma-Ata in the Kazakh State Order of Lenin Academic Theater of Opera and Ballet imeni Abay.

Its presidium consisted of Comrades K. M. Aukhadiyev, Ye. F. Bashmakov, V. A. Grebenyuk, S. N. Imashev, Z. K. Kamalidenov, O. S. Miroshkhin, N. A. Nazarbayev, and D. T. Yazov-- members of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; and V. T. Shevchenko, a candidate member of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

I. I. Gladkiy, the AUCCTU Secretary; A. P. Plotnikov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; E. Kh. Gukasov, Sh. Zh. Zhanybekov, K. D. Kobzhasarov, and T. G. Mukhamed-Rakhimov-- deputy chairmen of the Kazakh SSSR Council of Ministers; progressive production workers; trade union activists; and scientific and cultural figures were also on the presidium.

An honorary presidium composed of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev was elected to stormy and prolonged applause.

The following agenda was approved:

1. Report on the work of the Kazakh Trade Union Council and the tasks of the republic's trade unions in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Kazakh Communist Party Congress.

2. Report of the inspection committee of the Kazakh Trade Unions.

3. Election of the Kazakh republic trade union council and inspection committee.

K. T. Turysov, chairman of the Kazakh Trade Union Council, presented its report.

The report of A. N. Tasybekov, chairman of the inspection committee, was also heard.

T. K. Bedel'bayev, chairman of the Alma-Atinskaya Oblast Trade Union Council; D. Ya. Brusnik, chairman of the Kustanayskaya Oblast Trade Union Council; K. N. Ospanbayev, a power shovel operator in the Turgayskoye Bauxite Directorate; N. P. Voronin, chairman of the Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast Trade Union Council; R. K. Kenbayev, chairman of the trade union committee in the Balkhashskiy Order of Lenin Mining Metallurgical Combine imeni the 50th Anniversary of the October Revolution in Dzhezkazganskaya Oblast; Ye. P. Antoshkin, the leader of a brigade of power shovel operators in the Sokolovsko-Sarbayskiy Mining Separation Combine imeni V. I. Lenin and a Hero of Socialist Labor; Zh. Kabitoldanov, a milk maid on the Kolkhoz imeni Kuybyshev in Kirovskiy Rayon of Paldy-Kurganskaya Oblast; V. P. Zimenok, the leader of a brigade of "Aktasskaya" miners in the "Karagandaugol'" Production Association and a Hero of Socialist Work; T. I. Yashina, a construction electrician at the "Aktyubrentgen" plant; G. P. Kolomiyets, a spinner at the Chimkentskiy Cotton Combine; K. A. Vaygenzhin, chairman of the Volodarskiy Raykom of the trade union for agricultural workers in Kokchetavskaya Oblast; L. Ya. Beloglazov, the leader of a tractor field brigade on the "Nikolayevskiy" Sovkhoz in Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast and a Hero of Socialist Work; R. S. Yegizbayev, chairman of the Ural'skaya Oblast Trade Union Council; M. Utegenova, an operator in the "Komsomol'skneft'" Oil and Gas Extraction Directorate in Mangyshlaksкая Oblast; M. G. Motoriko, the Kazakh SSR minister of agriculture; A. Akhmetov, the leader of a combined field team at the Kzyl-Ordinskaya Zonal Machine Testing Station and a Hero of Socialist Work; I. I. Gladkiy, AUCCTU secretary; M. Yu. Davydova, a worker in the "Gur'yevrybprom" Production Association; G. V. Dosobayev, chairman of the republic committee of the trade union for motor transport and railroad workers; V. V. Chaykin, a shop metal worker in the hydraulic engineering building of the Yermakovskaya GRES [State Regional Electric Power Station]; and G. O. Aubakirov, chairman of the Republic VOIR [All-Union Society of Inventors and Rationalizers] Council, spoke during the debates.

The congress delegates greeted representatives of the youth in the capital of Kazakhstan.

The report of the credentials commission, whose chairman -- G. S. Mostovshchikov -- presented it, was heard and approved.

The 12th Kazakh Trade Union Congress is continuing its work.

8802

CSO: 1830/277

REGIONAL

KAZAKH TRADE UNION CHAIRMAN DEFINES GOALS

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Feb 82 p 2

[Speech by K. T. Turysov, chairman of the Kazakh Trade Unions, to the 12th Congress of the Kazakh Trade Unions in Alma-Ata on 18 February 1982]

[Excerpts] Comrades! All of us, the delegates and participants in the 12th Congress of the republic's trade unions have looked through the warm and hearty greetings of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee with great attention. In it, a high rating is given to the activity of the trade union organizations during the reporting period and new and critical tasks in improving their role in further developing the republic's economy and culture and in implementing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Congress of the Kazakh Communist Party and the goals of the 11th Five-Year Plan are defined.

Permit me, comrades, in your name and in the name of all the members of the republic's trade unions to express sincere thanks and gratitude to the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee for its constant attention and concern toward the trade unions and assure it that the trade union organizations will henceforth be true helpers of the party in carrying out the majestic tasks in the construction of communism.

The 12th Congress of Kazakh Trade Unions has convened at an important time. Under the direction of the Communist Party, the Soviet people are working inspiredly to implement the social and economic program, which was outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress, and are preparing to greet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in a fitting manner.

The very rich experience of creative work is a priceless national property. We must consolidate everything that was achieved during the past year in organizing competition and develop and multiply it for effective work in the future.

As Comrade D. A. Kunayev pointed out during the 15th Congress of the Kazakh Communist Party, at the same time the republic's trade union organizations are still permitting formalism in work rivalry and are not reinforcing it organizationally everywhere. For example, as the report of the Dzhambul'skaya Oblast trade union council (its chairman is A. Zh. Zhunisaliyev) pointed out to the Kazakh Trade Union Presidium in September of last year, competition conditions have not been reviewed for years, competition results are not regularly summed up, and

indicator boards remain empty in many oblast enterprises. Workers and kolkhoz farmers often do not know the obligation of their work collectives. Questions on improving production efficiency and work quality have not been examined a single time during the past three years by the oblast trade union presidium.

One cannot rebuke the republics committee of the construction and industrial building material workers trade union (its chairman is T. G. Lytkin) for a small number of decisions adopted on competition questions. However, it checks on its resolutions poorly. As a result, the trade union's committees only set the time lag of many construction organizations. This style of general and superficial direction of competition is inherent in several other councils and republic, oblast, factory, plant, and local committees of the trade unions.

Many deficiencies are also being permitted in the practice of adopting socialist obligations. At times they are understated without a consideration for actual reserves and capability. Thus, the Republic Trade Union Committee and Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry adopted obligations during 1980 and 1981 for an above-quota sale of products which were substantially over-fulfilled during the first three months. Similar cases were also permitted in the Ministries of Non-ferrous Metallurgy, Light Industry, the Fish Industry and a number of others.

The system for summing competition results requires improvement. The ten-day and weekly determination of its winners and those who are lagging behind, especially in brigades, work shops, departments and on farms, is still not being practiced everywhere.

Publicity and comparison of results, an effective moral and material encouragement, are not always being insured. Individual republic trade union committees, ministries and departments are permitting violations of its basic principles when summing up the results of work competition. The republic trade union committees and the Ministries of the Construction Materials Industry, of Geology and of Highways recognized as winners and awarded prizes to 33 enterprises and organizations based on the results of branch competition during one of the years of the last five-year plan; however, they had not carried out the plans according to the basic indicators. Naturally, the question arises: Who awarded these prizes?

Initiative-mania has still not been overcome by us. The presidium of the Dzhezkazganskaya Oblast Committee of the Construction Worker Trade Union approved almost two dozen initiatives during the past five years. However, not one of them has been disseminated, and the oblast committee of the trade union has no idea about the fate of many "initiatives".

In this connection, it is not out of place to recall the words spoken by Comrade D. A. Kunayev in his report to the 4th Plenum of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee: "There is now only one initiative desirable -- to work in the spirit of the requirements of the party and its 26th congress, in a business-like and Leninist manner, urgently and competently, with a full expenditure of effort in each sector".

The movement to develop and adopt counterplans is a powerful lever for developing the work initiative of the masses and an effective form for their broad participation in solving production questions. It is necessary to point out that the tendency to decrease the number of enterprises who adopt such plans has been noted in a number of oblast and branches. Guided by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's instructions that "counterplans and other similar undertakings along the line of 'from the bottom up': worker, brigade, enterprise, branch, must be regarded as of paramount importance", it is necessary to take urgent measures to eliminate the shortcomings in this work.

In connection with this, the brigade form of organizing and stimulating work, which must become the basic one during this five-year plan, requires more intense attention. Unfortunately, in a number of cases they approach the creation of brigades without sufficient thought, without the appropriate reorganization of planning and logistic support and without the payment for work using a common job authorization.

Definite experience in the competition of adjacent workers based on the "worker relay-race" principal has been acquired in the republic. However, the speaker says, in a number of branches a significant part of the enterprises is not fulfilling delivery quotas. This binds the initiative of collectives in adopting counterplans. Thus, the enterprises of the "Soyuzfosfor" Association stood idle for 18 working days last year only because of a failure to deliver coke, basically by the Karagandinskiy metallurgical combine.

The competition to work without laggards received definite development. At the same time, there are still many enterprises lagging behind in the construction materials industry, in the state purchasing system for the rural and fruit and vegetable economy, and in the industries of the Dzhambulskaya, Karagandinskaya, Tselinogradskaya, Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya and Aktyubinskaya Oblasts. The republic trade union committees of the mentioned branches and the oblast trade union committee have not reinforced the call "To Work Without Laggards" with the necessary organizational work.

One of the very important sectors of trade union work is the struggle for a steady growth in labor productivity based on accelerating scientific and technical progress. Our republic was recognized as the winner of the all-union competition and was awarded the Red Banner of the State Committee for Science and Technology and the VOIR [All-Union Society of Inventors and Rationalizers] Central Council for the best organization of inventor and rationalizing work during the 1981 Five-Year Plan. At the same time, many republic trade union councils and committees and NTO [scientific and technical society] and VOIR councils and boards are not exerting the necessary influence on incorporating new technology and innovator proposals, and are poorly developing the competition based on personal and collective creative plans.

During its 26th Congress, the party put forward the requirement that the "economy must be economical". During the reporting period, the trade union councils and committees actively participated in the all-union review of the effectiveness of using raw materials, and fuel and energy resources. However, the competition

to lessen the material and energy intensiveness of production is being conducted poorly at many enterprises still. Trade union organizations must intensify the struggle to improve the quality of produced goods by developing and incorporating advanced combined quality control systems, and must instill in the workers a sense of high responsibility for the honor of the plant's trade-mark.

During the reporting period, the attention of the trade union organization was intensified on improving the forms and methods for involving workers in production control. In this task, the role of the permanently operating production conferences is great. Almost 10,000 such conferences are now operating in the republic's enterprises. They contain more than 400,000 individuals of whom 70 percent are workers. The practice of concluding and checking on the carrying out of collective agreements has continued to be improved. However, many production conferences are working poorly and their sessions are conducted on a hit or miss basis.

The republic's trade union organizations often do not display the necessary tenacity in questions concerning the carrying out of collective agreements.

The oblast councils and the republic committees of the trade union must involve the workers more broadly in the control of production, keeping in mind that it is the guarantee for the successful carrying out of the party's economic and social program.

During the reporting period, the republic's trade union performed definite work in satisfying the material and spiritual needs of the workers under the direction of the party organization and in close cooperation with local soviet organs. During the last five-year plan, payments and privileges from public consumption funds reached 28 billion rubles for the republic as a whole. They grew by one-third in comparison with the previous five-year plan. The average monthly salary of workers and employees increased by 13.5 percent and the wages of kolkhoz farmers -- by 19 percent. In accordance with the overall plans, 2.4 billion rubles were expended on improving working conditions and safety and on medical and sanitation measures. This was one-third more than during the Ninth Five-Year Plan.

The budget for state social insurance grew by almost 20 percent and is now 830 million rubles. During this time, the minimum size of pensions for workers, employees and kolkhoz farmers were raised. The material and living conditions of the participants in the Great Patriotic War were improved. Grants for children from families of scanty means and additional benefits for mothers were introduced. Housing, cultural, and personal services construction was developed at high rates. Almost seven billion rubles were spent for these purposes during the 10th Five-Year Plan. Almost every fifth inhabitant of the republic gave a house-warming. Many pre-school institutions, schools, hospitals, and polyclinics were put into operation. The volume of sales of personal services grew 1.4-fold during the five-year plan, and the retail goods turnover -- by 24 percent. The number of seats in the workers' dining halls increased.

The trade unions and the state and economic organs devoted a great deal of attention to the carrying out of the five-year combined plan for sanitation measures and to the improvement of work safety. At the same time, a continuous and strict

checking for the observance of work safety norms and safety technique rules and for the elimination of the reasons which give birth to production injuries and professional illnesses, is not being insured everywhere. The provision of medical and personal services premises is low in a number of branches of the national economy. Thus, rural workers are being poorly supplied with sheepskin coats and felt boots by the republic's Ministry of Agriculture, the Kazakh Union of Consumer Societies and the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture.

The checking by trade union organs for the observance of labor laws was improved. However, the struggle against violations of labor laws is still being conducted poorly in many collectives. Trade union councils and committees must react sharply to any attempts to infringe upon the legal rights of workers and employees and take exhaustive steps to eliminate the reasons for a violation of work laws.

During the reporting period, special attention was paid to organizing the worker's medical and resort treatment and rest. Approximately 40 million rubles were expended on improving, reconstructing and organizing the public services and amenities of trade union health resorts.

However, the level of work of many trade union health resorts and tourist establishments still does not satisfy the growing demands of the workers. This evokes numerous and justified complaints. A further expansion of the trade union health resort network in the republic is being provided for. A total of 39 million rubles is being directed toward their construction and reconstruction. However, the construction of sanatorium and tourist installations is taking place poorly. The speaker says that the appropriate ministries and organizations on the spot must pay more attention to them and turn over the trade union project on time and with high quality. He gave an analysis of the state of affairs in the expansion of the sanatorium and dispensary network. The development of Pioneer camps, public catering and public health establishments requires greater attention.

It is necessary to solve housing and personal services better, especially in the system of the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, and the Ministry of Power and Electrification. We must not lose sight of the operation of housing assets and the maintenance of houses. It is necessary to expand further competition under the slogan: "House of Exemplary Maintenance", "The Best Worker Settlement", and "The Best City in Public Services and Amenities and Medical Upkeep".

During the year of the 10th Five-Year Plan, the output of consumer goods increased by more than one billion rubles and has now reached six billion rubles. However, the demand of the population for them is still not being fully satisfied. For example, the enterprises of the light, local and food branches of industry in Semipalatinskaya Oblast did not fulfill the five-year plan for the production of goods because of a lack of the necessary attention on the part of the oblast council of trade unions and the oblast trade union committees. Here is a broad field of activity for trade union organizations.

In solving all the questions which are connected with improving the prosperity of the workers, the work of the trade unions organically merges with all the social activity of our state. The decision of the 26th Party Congress and the decree: "Concerning the Interaction of the Councils of Peoples Deputies and the Trade Union Organizations of the Kazakh SSR in Carrying Out the Social Program Outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress", which was recently adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, have confirmed this once again. This decree has exceptionally important significance for the activity of the trade unions and is a new demonstration of the party's and state's attention and concern for their successful execution of the broad powers given by the USSR Constitution.

The question: He who wants to live better, must work better and more, must not be removed from the agenda of the trade union. Therefore, when developing the conditions for awarding prizes based on the results of competition and when distributing housing, passes to sanatoriums and rest homes, and other benefits, the trade union committee must primarily consider the interest of those who are disciplined and who work well. In the struggle against violations of public order and work discipline, it is necessary to make wider use of such tested methods of collective influence as meetings of collectives, councils of workers honor and comrades courts; and to improve the mass nature and effectiveness of the movement "For a Trade Union Group of High Work Discipline". The internal affairs organs must provide active assistance in further strengthening public order.

The work of trade union organizations among young workers needs to be significantly improved. Attention is still not being devoted everywhere to improving their cultural, technical, general educational, and professional level. It is necessary to have greater concern for the indoctrination of youth who are living in hostels, to develop tutoring more actively, and to help the school, the family, higher and secondary specialized training institutions, and professional and technical schools to rear the rising generation.

When talking about cultural services, the speaker in particular pointed out the need to watch that the content of club work be fully responsive to the growing spiritual demand of the workers and be directed toward the formation of a Marxist-Leninist World outlook and a high sense of Soviet patriotism and internationalism. At the same time, it is necessary to pay more attention to the maintenance of clubs, libraries, reading rooms, and sports structures and to the training of personnel for cultural establishments.

A variety of work was performed during the reporting period to expand physical culture and sports. More than two million individuals are now involved in regular physical training classes. More than half a million of them annually perform the GTO [Ready To Work for and Defend the USSR] norms. At the same time, the required attention is not being devoted everywhere to the expansion of physical training and sports. The trade union organizations and the committees for physical training and sports are responsible for many of the shortcomings. It is necessary to see to it that physical training and sports truly develop a mass character. It is also necessary to strengthen further the active sponsorship bond with troop units and DOSAAF organizations.

The republic's trade unions have grown numerically and have become stronger organizationally. After the 11th Congress of Kazakh Trade Unions their membership increased by more than one million and now embraces 6,835,000 workers, kolkhoz farmers and employees.

The campaign to hear reports and elect officials, which preceeded the congress, was an exacting review for the republic's trade union organizations of their work in light of the requirement of the 26th party congress, the 15th Congress of the Kazakh Communist Party, and the November 1981 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. The reports and elections basically took place in an organized and business-like manner and in an atmosphere of broad criticism and self-criticism.

During the 26th Party Congress it was pointed out that the trade union organizations frequently lack initiative and steadfastness in using the broad rights and powers which have been granted to them. Actually, as the report of the republic committee of the electrical power station and electrical equipment industry workers' trade union pointed out to the presidium of the Kazakh Trade Union Council in June of last year, many oblast, factory and plant committees of the trade union are not using their rights satisfactorily. Questions about improving the social and living conditions of the workers are seldom posed to the management organs. There are similar shortcomings in the trade union organizations of a number of other branches of the national economy and republic oblasts.

Improving the style and methods of work and raising the responsibility of personnel and the aktiv for the task entrusted to them are very important conditions for the successful work of trade union organizations. The majority of the republic's trade union organs are operating creatively and energetically. Instances of formalism and paper generation have become fewer, and the control and checking of execution noticeably improved. However, some trade union councils and committees are slow in improving their work. For example, this is the way matters stand in the Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya and the Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblasts. The carrying out of their own decisions are poorly checked here.

The special attention of the oblast councils and republic committees must be directed toward improving the militancy of the primary trade union organizations, the workshop trade union bureaus and trade union groups. It is necessary to pay more attention to the vital organizational and indoctrinational work with the people, to strengthen bonds with the masses skilfully using such a vital channel as letters and proposals by workers for this purpose, and to be continuously engaged in satisfying their needs and concerns. It is necessary to disseminate positive work experience more energetically.

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CSO: 1830/278

REGIONAL

KAZAKH TRADE UNION CONGRESS CLOSES

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Feb 82 p 2

[Article: "The Work of the Trade Union -- On a Par With the New Tasks"]

[Excerpts] The 12th Congress of Kazakh Trade Unions has ended in Alma-Ata. In noting the enormous achievements in the development of the republic's economy, science and culture and the further improvement in the people's well-being, its delegates talked about the broad scope of the socialist competition to successfully carry out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Congress of the Kazakh Communist Party and the tasks and duties for the year and for the five-year plan as a whole. They underscored the need -- in light of the tasks assigned by the party -- to raise even higher the role of the trade unions in social, political, production, and cultural life and to strengthen everywhere the concern for observing the worker's interests and rights and for their working and living conditions.

Hero of Socialist Labor Ye. P. Antoshkin, the leader of a brigade of power-shovel operators in the Sokolovsko-Sarbayaskiy Mining and Separation Combine, devoted his presentation to the problems of developing this enterprise. The combine's miners and separators fulfilled the tasks of the 10th Five-Year Plan and last year according to all the primary indicators. Ye. Antoshkin's brigade is working for the third five-year plan with an excess of design output. And this despite the significant deepening of the open pit, an increase in the distance for hauling the mine material and the reconstruction of the entire Sokolovskiy mine.

Nevertheless, the machine operator pointed out, some lowering in the efficiency of the mining and transport equipment is being registered at the combine. One of the primary reasons is the wear and tear on a significant part of the power-shovel park. Expenditures for the repair and maintenance of the machines in a working condition have already exceeded the cost of a new EKG-8 power shovel. The bulldozer equipment mounted on the S-100 and K-700 tractors is not sufficiently productive. With the arrival of more powerful dump trucks in the pit mine, it is not capable of coping with the growing volume of work. Things are poor also with respect to spares for them. The enterprises of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture provides from the repair assets only the "Kirovets", which work in agriculture. To solve these problems means to improve the efficiency of an important branch of industry.

The chairman of the Ural'skiy Oblast Trade Union Council, R. S. Yegizbayev, said that the activity of the oblast trade unions is directed toward solving the main task of the 11th Five-Year Plan-- improving the workers' well-being by means of high production efficiency and work quality. Every other worker is fighting for the title of shock worker of communist labor, the movement "To Work Without Laggards" is acquiring ever wider scope in industry, and brigade contracting is in construction and transport. A total of 50 enterprises, organizations, sovkhozes, and kolkhozes; about 500 shops, sections and brigades; and more than 20,000 progressive workers of the oblast fulfilled the two-month plan by the opening day of the 12th Congress of Kazakh Trade Unions.

The speaker cited examples of the constant concern of the party and government for improving the soviet people's well-being and for further bettering their way of life. More than 10,000 workers and specialists improve their health annually in local sanitariums, dispensaries and rest homes. Concrete measures are being carried out to expand the network of health resorts and cultural centers. However, the oblast builders still do not have their own sanitarium, dispensary, Pioneer camp, polyclinic, and palace of culture and sports. The delegate further emphasized the importance of improving design work and of providing the rural builders with modern designs for production, living and other buildings. Too many, he says, directives come down to us from higher trade union organs. The abundance of paper does not contribute to improving the effectiveness of trade union work.

M. Utegenova, an operator in the "Komsomol'skneft'" oil and gas extraction directorate, told about the major successes of the Mangyshlakskiy Territorial Production Complex. She said that an especially large contribution to the development of the region was made with the putting of the new deposits on the Buzachi Peninsula into operation. Their opening up was provided for by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The collective of the "Komsomol'skneft'" directorate is confidently speeding up the tempos for extracting the "black gold". The brigade form of work organization and the competition for the maximum yield from the oil wells contribute to this. Based on last year's results, there was not a single brigade in the directorate which lagged behind, and the quality of the oil shipped improved almost threefold.

The directorate's collective intends to fulfill the five-year program for the extraction of oil by 7 November 1985.

The delegate asks that attention be strengthened on improving the production base in the Kalamkas and Karazhanbas deposits and on building a settlement here, and that the construction of housing and the water supply of the work shift settlements be improved.

M. G. Motoriko, the Kazakh SSR minister of agriculture, emphasized in his presentation that the role of Kazakhstan in the country's rural economy is steadily growing. More capital investments are now being put into this branch than during the previous five-year plan. Thus, the opportunities for increasing the production and sale to the state of field and farm products and for completely satisfying the worker's growing demands for varied and high quality food items are being expanded for the sovkhozes and kolkhozes.

The speaker said that the economy of the farms, which is growing stronger from year to year, permits social changes to be carried out in the village on a broad scale and completely. Sovkhoz and kolkhoz settlements are being created which answer the high requirements based on their architectural and planning solution and the level of public services and amenities. The minister mentions the settlements of the Kustanayskiye sovkhozes imeni Michurin, imeni Timiryazev and imeni Kozlov; those of the Tselinogradskiye sovkhozes "Shortandinskiy" and "Shuyskiy"; the Kolkhoz imeni 30 Anniversary of the Kazakh SSR in the Pavlodarskaya Oblast and many others as examples of such building.

The speaker then dwells on the problems of agriculture and animal husbandry, of rural construction on the whole and on the expansion of personal services, health care and trade. It is planned to expand significantly the network of enterprises in this sphere on the farms in the near future. At the same time, a number of questions about supplying rural catering, trade and personal services; schools and kindergartens with various equipment and material has still not been solved. Farm directors, local councils and trade union committees must be more concerned with improving services for the workers and kolkhoz farmers.

Hero of Socialist Labor A. Akhmetov, a field team leader at the Kzyl-Ordinskaya Zonal machine testing station, pointed out in his presentation that the achievements of science and progressive practices are helping the farmers to improve the fertility of the rice field. On an area of 850 hectares the station receives 60 quintals [one centener equals 100 kg] per hectare, but on the fields of the team in which the delegate works -- 72 quintals of rice from each hectare. It has become traditional that the gathering of the harvest is completed in 15-20 working days.

The trade union organization is playing a large role in the life of the collective. It is actively participating in the planning of production and in the material and moral encouragement for good work, it is concerned about safety techniques and it conducts mutual inspections between competing brigades with a subsequent discussion of the results during general meetings of the trade union members and during sessions of the trade union committee. A lot of attention is being devoted to the medical treatment and rest of the workers and specialists.

The delegate addressed critical comments to the designers of agricultural machines. It is necessary to develop seeding machines and other equipment which would lessen the losses in the sown material and which would help to mechanize labor intensive processes on a broader basis.

V. V. Chaykin, a metal worker in the work shop of the hydraulic engineering building at the Yermakovskaya GRES [State Regional Electric Power Station] says that the collective of his station is working under this slogan "For each shift -- a steady planned load". This contributes to the carrying out of socialist obligations. However, the medical and production conditions at the enterprise are not completely responsive to modern requirements. The modernization of equipment, which is not suitable for processing Ekibastuzskiy coal is taking place slowly in the boiler and turbine work shops. At the GRES which was put into operation 30 years ago, much unfinished work has still not been eliminated and necessary installations have not been put into operation.

The delegate said that they have hostels, dining rooms, a palace of culture and technology, a rest home, a standard Pioneer camp, hot-house farming, and a garden society. This is good. However, it requires an acceleration in housing construction. The fuller satisfaction of the collective's needs will help to eliminate the turnover in personnel, raise technical and economic work indicators, and carry out the socialist obligations which have been adopted by the collective.

L. A. Litvinova, the director of Secondary School No. 20 in the city of Semipalatinsk, emphasized that speaking to the trade union congress in the name of thousands of republic teachers is a great honor and responsibility. The teaching collective and trade union organizations of the city's schools are doing a lot to implement the party and government decisions on improving the work training of youth and those on a combined approach to the ideological, political and moral indoctrination of the students. Our trade union organization and the sponsoring trade union committee of the flour grinding and animal feed combine are devoting a lot of attention to the training workshop base and to the organization of the students' production practices. The inter-school training production combines have done a lot.

The delegate then talked about the expansion of the movements "Sheep-Breeding Is Work for Young Hands" in the Semipalatinsk Irtysh area. Teachers are also making a definite contribution to this important work.

O. S. Miroshkhin, the second secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee made a large speech to the congress.

The congress unanimously adopted a resolution which called upon trade union members and all workers in the republic to expand even wider the work of mobilizing efforts to carry out the majestic program for the construction of communism, which was outlined by the historic 26th CPSU Congress, under the direction of party organizations.

An appeal from the Heroes of Socialist Labor and USSR and Kazakh SSR state prize winners-- the delegates to the 12th Congress of Kazakh Trade Unions, to all the republic's workers was adopted.

A new Kazakh Trade Union Council and inspection committee was elected.

The congress delegates adopted with enormous enthusiasm a letter to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

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CSO: 1830/279

REGIONAL

KAZAKH FISH INDUSTRY MANAGEMENT UNCOORDINATED

Moscow SOTIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 24 Feb 82 p 2

[Article by V. Burenkov, SOTIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA special correspondent:
"A Carp From Another Department: Why Don't the Fishermen of Kazakhstan Have A
Single Master?"]

[Text] How beautiful Zerenda Lake is early on a spring morning! The sun's rays paint the waves a rosy color. White clouds float high in the sky. A light breeze blows from the forested shores around a face flushed with work. It smells of grass and sticky leaves. The thoughtful representatives of the Kazakh SSR Ministry of the Fish Industry had observed how the schools of northern fresh water salmon flashed in grey streaks on the sand bars. The representatives experienced bliss. It was they who had helped nature. It was they who had restocked the wonderful lake by their efforts. It only remained to wait for the results. However, they saw how the nimble launch cut like a knife through the mirror-like surface of the water. Its crew dressed in protective outer garments, began to pour something into the water.

The ministry representative asked: "What are you doing, men?"

They answered from the launch with pride: "We are restocking the lake! Not with something, but with fresh water salmon!"

"But who are you?"

"We are from the Kazakhrybvod!"

The ministry representatives were worried: "Why are you restocking Zerenda? We have already restocked!"

The Kazakhrybvod workers replied with dignity: "You have your plan and we have ours".

They do not say for nothing that you will not spoil porridge with butter. Zerenda and Beloye Lakes in Kokchetavskaya Oblast were over-stocked with fresh water salmon. This radically undermined the feed base of the reservoirs. The fish grew poorly on the starvation rations. Zerenda and Beloye became crowded with them. For all that, many other lakes remained unstocked.

Two organizations in Kazakhstan are engaged in one and the same task -- to renew fish assets. However, for some reason they do not want to coordinate their actions. Otherwise, what can explain the fact that two incubation shops are side by side in Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast-- one belonging to the republic's ministry of the fish industry and the other to Kazakhrybvod? There are none in Aktyubinskaya and Semipalatinskaya Oblasts. There are quite a few similar examples.

All told, six laboratories of the Kazakh Fish Industry Scientific Research Institute are conducting careful scientific observations of the fishing reservoirs in the republic. The control and observation station and six control points of the Kazakhrybvod are performing exactly the same observations. It seems that the more people that are engaged in the same work, the greater is the benefit. In practice it turns out quite differently.

Six more organizations are engaged in "fishing matters" in the republic beside the Ministry of the Fish Industry and Kazakhrybvod. They are the "Kazakhrybpromsbyt", the Kazakh Department of the Water and Fish Project Institute, the Kazakh Department of the Automated Control System Fish Project Institute, the Kazakh Zonal Ichthyological Inspectorate, the Alma-Atinskiy self-supporting assembly and repair section of the All-Union "Rybrempetsstroyontazh" Association, and the Aralo-Balkhashskaya State Fishing Fleet Inspectorate. All of them are completely independent.

So many organizations! So many directors! It is possible to think that the counters of all trade points in Kazakhstan are piled up with fish. However, the statistics, alas, talk about something else. The catch has systematically fallen during recent years in the republic's internal reservoirs. Whereas, 50,000 tons of fish were caught in 1965, last year it was only 30,000.

Under such conditions, it should have been necessary for everyone to exert themselves, gather their forces into one fist and strike the fish problem. However, it was not so. Each one diligently pulls in his own direction. I. M. Utegaliyev, the chief of Kazakhrybvod, expressed ponderable words to me.

"I have been in this system since 1946. I have worked as the minister. I know everything. It is necessary to unite! However, our farms are fulfilling the plan. The ministerials are crammed full all the time. Is it at our expense that they want to correct matters? Perhaps, it would be better to begin the unification with 'Kazakhrybpromsbyt'? It would be handier...."

M. T. Tairov, the chief of "Kazakhrybpromsbyt", also expressed weighty words:

"I know this system excellently. I worked as a deputy minister. It is necessary to unite! But not us. Our enterprises are not working badly. However, the renewal of fish stocks... it is necessary to subordinate Kazakhrybvod to the ministry without fail!"

Let us look a little more attentively at the interrelationships between the Kazakh SSR Ministry of the Fish Industry and "Kazakhrybpromsbyt".

Both of these organizations are engaged in the production and sale of fish products. They have located approximately identical production capabilities in the same places and are servicing the same customers. Only their plans are different -- and, of course, uncoordinated with each other. Each one tries to carry out his own, and frequently to the detriment of the other.

They are straining the trade network with the same products. The stores are not able to accept all this. That is when the telephones become red hot in individual ministry enterprises. The plant managers are looking for buyers and are requesting railroad cars which are in short supply. Each year, they have to dispatch 700-800 tons of product beyond the limits of the republic without funds. Fish goods jolt over the rails for hundreds and thousands of kilometers to Saratov, Kuybyshev and Cheboksary. This in no way improves either their taste qualities or the appearance of the goods.

It is also curious to see how the resources, which have been allotted to the development of the branch, are being used. The republic's Ministry of the Fish Industry and "Kazakhrybpromsbyt" can create identical or almost identical installations in the same city. It would seem that it would be better to unite their efforts and construct one work shop or plant, but a good one -- large and modern. The two organizations prefer to produce parallel plants -- diminutive, but for all that their own.

The Dzhambul'skiy Fish Plant of the republic's Ministry of the Fish Industry replaced a sturdy curing workshop which was able to easily satisfy the demands of all urban lovers of "kõpchushki" [small smoked fish]. The Ministry did not get this workshop for a kopeck-- but for almost a half million rubles.

"And we, are we worse than the ministry do you think?" They burned in the "Kazakhrybpromsbyt" Association. "We will tear down our own workshop!"

And they did "tear down". Here in Dzhambul. And they also invested quite a bit of money in construction.

They say that bad example is catching. The ministry undertook the construction of a fish processing plant with a curing workshop in Semipalatinsk. "Kazakhrybpromsbyt" was also not found wanting -- it is erecting its own curing workshop. During the 11th Five-Year Plan, such parallel construction is planned in Kokchetavskaya, Turgayskaya and Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast.

They are not considering money here. You see, it is not their own -- it is the state's.

Specialists are convinced that the uniting of all the independent organizations in the republic's food industry system would permit the number of administrative and management personnel to be decreased by more than 250 people, and their annual wage fund by almost half a million rubles. I do not know whether it is necessary or not to combine, but if one combines -- then who with whom? The directors of the branch must decide this. One thing is clear: it is time to put an end to the administrative open field system. Otherwise, parallel works, which duplicate each other, will grow like mushrooms.

Perhaps, they do not know about the situation in Kazakhstan in the union ministry? They know. However, they have not done anything practical to send swans, crayfish and pike over a single line. B. D. Monakov, the deputy minister of the USSR fish industry, arrived in Alma-Ata in December of last year. During a meeting of the aktiv, he pointed out that all the organizations in the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry system, which are located in Kazakhstan, have been called upon to solve the tasks of developing the republic's fish branch; and must organize their work in close contact with each other under the immediate direction of the Kazakh SSR Ministry of the Fish Industry. However, these correct words have not been echoed here.

In order that these words become a reality, it is necessary that legal force be attached to them. Only the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry can do this.

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KAZAKH KARAKOL INDUSTRY INEFFICIENT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 5 February 1982 carries on page 3 a 1,800-word article by regular commentator Saytqazy Dosymov on problems of the Dzhambul'skaya Oblast karakol industry. The article, published under the regular rubric "Problems, Suggestions, Proposals," is the first of two on the subject and looks at the problem from a regional perspective.

There are three karakol-raising rayons in Dzhambul'skaya Oblast, Talas, Sarysu and Moyynqum. Each is desert or semi-desert with essentially similar environmental conditions.

There were 831,000 karakol in the three rayons at the beginning of the 10th Five-Year Plan but only 745,300 at the end of 1981. Thus the three rayons suffered a loss of 85,700 sheep at a time when republic herds as a whole grew by 194,000. Moreover, it is clear that there was a qualitative as well as a quantitative loss since present herds contain a higher percentage of young sheep than those of the past and are now poorly structured for efficient karakol raising. Seeking explanations for the declines, Dosymov discovered a local karakol industry that is highly inefficient and badly run.

KAZAKH MARKET FRAUD WIDESPREAD

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 4 February 1982 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word boldface editorial titled "Let Us Observe Trade Regulations Strictly." The living standards of the people were considerably enhanced during the last five-year plan. Much has also been achieved during the current five-year plan and consumer goods production has been increased, product quality improved and products made more marketable. There remain, however, many deficiencies in trade and trade services.

Trade services workers are part of a key economic sector and bear major responsibility since they have such an immediate impact on the public. They must maintain trade regulations strictly, but things are quite different in this area than they should be.

Among abuses that have been discovered are under-the-counter sale of goods to some but not to other customers, artificially created shortages and the distribution of goods in high demand through secondhand stores at high profit, bribe-taking for preferential treatment, particularly in rural areas with but one trade outlet and unwillingness on the part of store operators to submit to audit.

The editorial calls on trade services workers to eliminate these abuses and obey the rules and demands increased responsibility and control. The editorial also sees the need for a general improvement of trade services, particularly the goods distribution system, and a greater effort towards marketing research.

KAZAKH LIBRARIES RESPOND TO MULTIETHNIC POPULATION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata MADENIET ZHANE TURMYS IN Kazakh No 12, December 1981 carries on page 5 a 700-word article by N.V.Lyubovenko, director of the Sayram Rayon (Chimkenskaya Oblast) centralized library system. The article is entitled "Work With Young Readers" and is concerned with the multi-ethnic character of the local population and the needs of young readers.

Representatives of 43 ethnic groups live in Sayram Rayon of Chimkenskaya Oblast; of 82 schools there 39 are taught in Uzbek, 26 in Kazakh, 5 in Russian and the remainder are mixed schools. Much is being done by the rayon library system to respond to this ethnic diversity in meeting the needs of young readers; such things as ethnic surveys of school age population to structure library collections properly.

There are now 118 libraries in the rayon working with these goals in mind, some 60 in villages and around 50 in schools. They have 200,000 volumes in their collections including 45,000 in Kazakh, 70,000 in Uzbek and 86,000 in Russian. Some 34,000 library users account for a circulation of 500,000 volumes a year.

Lyubovenko discusses efforts to select books not only to correspond to the ethnic mix of library users but also to accord with differences in age as well. He also reviews the educational and ideological work of his library system.

KAZAKH PRAISES MOTHER TONGUE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata MADENIET ZHANE TURMYS in Kazakh No 12, December 1981 carries on pages 14-15 a 1,200-word article by Omirzak Aytbaev on the importance of preserving the linguistic riches of the Kazakh tongue. The article is entitled "Mother Tongue-Great Tongue" and is published under the rubric "Spoken Culture."

Language is a most remarkable expression of man's culture and intellectual life, a fact noted by the Marxist philosophers; language is also a school in values, one that is not to be taken lightly.

Aytbaev calls for proper use of the Kazakh mother tongue through preserving its purity, using native Kazakh vocabulary for old and new ideas and guarding the cultural riches of the language. Proper language use, he says, is also the sign of a man's knowledge and culture. Throughout the article Aytbaev emphasizes the people as a fountainhead of linguistic riches, as in the proverb used in the title of the article, for example.

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